PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Vol. XLIII... No. 13,300.

FOREIGN NEWS.

MATTERS OF INTEREST IN MANY LANDS. TRISH TOPICS IN LONDON-A BELIEF THAT THE DYNAMITE CONSPIRACY WAS FORMED IN THIS COUNTRY-ARRESTS IN MOSCOW.

The London cable letter to THE TRIBUNE says that Irish matters have occupied most of the public attention during the week. The statements that Americans regard unfavorably the concocting of plots in this country to destroy English cities attract much attention. More dispatches have been sent by the English to the American Government, but no demands of any kind have been made. The police believe that the dynamite plotters formed their conspiracies in the United States and sent agents to England to destroy public buildings. There have been no charges of unfairness in Brady's trial. Two thousand arrests have been made in Moscow for plotting to kill the Czar. It is stated that Bernard Gallagher has turned informer. Six more men have been arrested in Limerick for conspiracy to murder.

AN IRISH WEEK IN LONDON. BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.

LONDON, April 14.-This has been an Irish week, Irish matters occupying Parliament, the press, the courts and public attention. Sir William Harcourt's Explosives bill, which most directly concerns the Irish conspirators, is the only measure respecting which Irish members have kept silence. The American comments on the mildness of the penalties are apparently due to misunderstanding. as Sir William Harcourt expressly stated that explosions resulting in loss of life were not dealt with in this bill, because under the common law the author of such an explosion would be guilty of murder. The present measure awards penal servitude for life to persons guilty of causing an explosion without occasioning loss of life, twenty years to persons attempting to contrive an explosion though without success, and fourteen years for being in unlawful possession of explosives. But what Sir William Harcourt and the police authorities most rely on is the section analogous to a section of the Irish Crimes act, authorizing a judicial inquiry before arrest, compelling witnesses to testify though criminating themselves, and making the possession of explosives presumption of

guilt. There was no real opposition or criticism in the House of Commons or the press. The Marquis of Salisbury alone in the House of Lords championed conspiracy, no single peer supporting his violent and baseless assault on the Ministry embodying the absurd charges of legislating from panic and of making needless objectionable inroads on the principles of criminal law. This ten minutes' speech has seriously shaken the Tory confidence in the Marquis of Salisbury and has disgusted the general public, which rejoices in the salutary severity of Sir William Harcourt's bill and also rejoices in the vigor and rapidity of legis-

CHANGE OF AMERICAN OPINION.

The marked change of American opinion respecting unlimited hospitality to Irish conspirators and assassins attracts much attention. Almost daily telegrams this week from New-York report that the adoption of the dynamite policy by the leading Irish-Americans has completed the alienation of American sympathy, the American people not being disposed to allow American soil to be made the base disposed to allow American soil to be made the base alienated to the manual t of avowed plots for the destruction of English cities. Dispatches continue to be addressed by the English to the American Government, but I repeat that no demand has been made except in a friendly

THE DYNAMITE CONSPIRATORS.

The opening statement of Mr. Poland, the Treasury counsel, at the Bow Street Police Court on Thursday, discloses an outline of the charges on which Gallagher, Norman, Wilson, Dalton and Ansburgh in London, and Whitehead in Birmingham, will be tried. The police are convinced that all these were parties to the same conspiracy, which was hatched in America, whence the men and the money were sent early this year for the definite object of destroying public buildings in London and elsewhere. All are charged with conspiracy to murder, an offence punishable with ten years' penal servitude, the Crown lawyers agreeing that this charge is legally sustainable. Gallagher's claim of American citizenship, though valid, avails nothing, as the crime was committed under English juris-

BRADY'S CONVICTION.

Brady's trial for the murder of Burke was remark able for the absence of the usual Irish imputations of unfair conduct. Nobody asserts that the jury were packed, the witnesses perjured, the Crown counsel unfair, or the Judge partial. Justice O'Brien almost compelled Dr. Webb, a very eminent barrister, to undertake the defence. Dr. Webb did his utmost, in the absence of anything like credible testimony, to attempt to prove an alibi, but wholly broke down. Other defence there was none. Brady's presence on the scene of murder was proved by three witnesses, independently of the informers. The police know that Brady was also concerned in the attacks on Justice Lawson, Juror Field and Sergeant Cox. and that he was guilty of one, if not two, other murders. The Dublin mob cheered him, but he will be hanged punctually on Whitmonday with general

IRISH TACTICS.

The Irish members during the week pursued their usual Parliamentary tactics, bringing in crude measures framed in a manner to insure their rejection. O'Connor Power's proposal to substitute migration within Ireland for emigration, involving an initial outlay of five millions sterling of the public money, was designed to provide farms of twenty acres each for 25,000 Irish peasants. Mr. migration within Ireland for emigration, involving twenty acres each for 25,000 Irish peasants. Mr. take. Trevelyan, the Irish Secretary, had no difficulty in showing that the scheme would cost vastly more than the sum named, while the same number of people might obtain comfortable homes in America for one-tenth of the cost. The Elective Councils bill, drawn by Mr. Healy and introduced by Mr. Barry, aimed at nothing less than transforming the whole system of local government by the transfer of power to bodies that would be expected to use it for overthrowing English authority. The House of Commons rejected the first motion by a vote of three to one, and the second by a vote of seven to one, the latter minority including sundry English

self-government regardless of any practical result. THE TORY LEADERSHIP.

Lord Randolph Churchill's onslaught on Sir Stafford Northcote ends with a memorial signed by every Tory member now in London, his late colleagues in the Government excepted, affirming nominally their approval of Sir Stafford Northcote as a leader, but really meaning that they would not have Lord Randolph Churchill at any price.

The Cupard Company meeting discloses dissen

sions among the shareholders, McIvors withdrawing and selling half a million sterling shares, which the remaining directors buy, though the year's dividend, exclusive of the war transport payments, was less than 2 per cent.

THE CUNARD MEETING.

LONDON AMUSEMENTS. Hamilton Aide's "A Great Catch" failing to

draw, Miss Genevieve Ward produces to-night at the Olympic a new drama, "Rachel," by Grundy. The Bancrofts last night gave a farewell performance of " Caste " at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, Mr. Hare resuming his original part of Sam Gerridge, and the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft seizing the occasion for a remarkable demonstration of public good-will. Mr. Pinero's "The Rector" has been withdrawn at the Court Theatre.

"Colomba," by a Scotch composer, Mr. Mac kenzie, with a pretentious and clumsy libretto by Mr. Hueffer, has been well produced by the Carl Rosa Company and cordially received. The critics praise the music as mildly Wagnerian in manner, but abounding in metody and masterly in orchestration. Miss Amy Sherwin, an American vocalist, has appeared in " Maritana " with some success.

TWO THOUSAND ARRESTS IN MOSCOW. LONDON, April 14 .- The Evening News reports that two thousand persons have been arrested in Moscow on suspicion or being engaged in plotting against the life of the Czur.

Berlin, April 14 .- Advices have been received from St. Petersburg to the effect that the secret police in that city, as well as in Moscow, are making numerous arrests at night-time in consequence On the 4th inst, thirty-nine, arrests were made in a house in Wassily Ostrow, where a quantity of pre-pared explosives was discovered. The newspapers are forbidden, on pain of complete suspension, to publish reports of arrests or of the trial of Rogda-novitch Stephanovitch and the other Ninilists, which was begun on the 9th inst, with closed doors. of the recent strong revival of Nihilist intrigues.

PHASES OF THE IRISH AGITATION. GLASGOW, April 14 .- It is understood that Ber-

DUBLIN, April 14.-The trial of Daniel Curley, another of the men charged with the Phoenix Park murders, will begin here on Monday. Of the twenty-two persons to be called as witnesses by the prosecution on the trial of Curley three are new witnesses who will testily that they saw the accused man in Phonix Park on the day of late that the trial of the other prisoners will last about a formight. It is expected that three of

Loxnov, April 14.—It is stated that the formal identification by Carey of Tynau's photograph as a picture of the man known as "Number 1" has caused the Government to take active steps to secure Tyman's arrest. Four detectives are said to

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

Berlin, April 14.-It is rumored that negotiations will seen be opened between the German, Austrian and Italian Governments in regard to the unlawful use of explosives and plots for the destruction of life and property generally. Italy has informed Germany that henceforth no substance capable of being easily exploded will be allowed to be conveved over any Italian railway in quantities weighing over 100 pounds.

VIENNA, April 14.-The Fremdenblatt, the organ of the Foreign Office, in an article in reference to the speech of Signor Mancini, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, made in the Senate in Rome recently, relative to the triple alliance, mentions the agreement between the three Powers as a league of peace. Italy, the Frendesblatt says, is promised the energetic assistance of Germany and Austria to defend her National honor and protect her maritime

interests. PESTH, April 14.-At a club meeting here last evening Herr Tisza, president of the Hungarian Council, made a speech in which he announced that it was true that there existed between Austria, Germany and Italy harmony of views and an agreement to attain a common object which it was not quite correct to describe as an alliance although the permanence of the accord between them could not be doubted.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Herr Tisza, In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Herr Tisza, alluding to the gratuitous interpretations offered of Signor Mancini's speech, said that he supposed the people were in need of sensations, and hence the reports of foreign alliances. Signor Mancini had mentioned no agreement or alliance to act against France, or any intent to guarantee the respective territory of the three countries. There would have been no sense in Austria joining such a combination, which would imply hostility toward France, with whom it was the desire of the Empire to remain on a friendly footing. In conclusion, he said the statement imade in 1882 by Count Kalnoky, Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, that Italy had on a friendity footing. In concussion, he said the statement made in 1882 by Count Kalnoky, Aus-trian Minister of Foreign Affairs, that Italy had joined in the conservative foreign policy of Austria and Germany to preserve the peace of Europe, still holds good.

IMPERIAL SOLICITUDE FOR WORKINGMEN. BERLIN, April 14.-In the Reichstag, yesterday, Herr Scholz, Minister of Finance, read an Imperial message. In it the Emperor says he has always believed that it was his duty to devote the same solicitude for the condition of the working classes as was displayed by the Prussian Kings. When the Socialist law was promulgated the Emperor expressed his conviction that legislation should not be restricted to police and penal measures, but should restricted to police and penal measures, but should benefit the workingmen. The abolition of the class tax was the first step toward benefiting them. The Emperor is auxious in regard to the passage of the Insurance bill, as its failure, he thinks, would hopelessly destroy any chance of passing the Sick Poor bill at the next session. The budget for 1884 and 1885 would therefore be now submitted in order to give the next session opportunity to consider the social condition of the people.

The Emperor's message was a surprise to the

against any debate thereon.

THE QUEEN TO GO TO OSBORNE. LONDON, April 14.-The Queen has finally decided to go to the royal residence at Osborne next Tuesday. In consequence of this intention of her Majesty, several detectives have arrived at Cowes, and are vigilant in their scrutiny of suspicious persons and in guarding against any danger which may threaten the Queen. They have arrested a number of persons, but the prisoners in all cases have proved that they were utterly innocent of any disloyal intention.

THE LOSS OF THE GLAMORGAN.

LONDON, April 14.-The committee of the Board of Trade, which has been making an investigation into the cause of the loss of the steamer Glamor-Radicals desirous of affirming the principle of local gan while on a voyage from Liverpool to Boston,

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has submitted its report. The committee finds that the Glamorgan was seaworthy, and that her loss was due to heavy weather and could not have been prevented. Praise is given to the men of the White Star Line steamer Republic for brave work in res-cuing the survivors of the wreck.

MR. BRADLAUGH ACQUITTED. London, April 14.—The trial of Charles Brad-laugh, who with the proprietor and editor of The Freethinker was charged with publishing a sketch

of the Derty and blasphemous libels in that journal, has resulted in Mr. Bradlaugh's acquittal, PANIC IN THE PARIS PRODUCE EXCHANGE. Paris, April 14 .- A wild panic has been caused in the Produce Exchange by the death of M. Biedermann, one of the largest oil brokers of Paris. No quotations were made on the Exchange yesterday, and a general collapse in the market was feared. It is stated, however, that all the engagements of M. Biedermann will be met.

SEVEN MINERS KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION. VALENCIENNES, April 14 .- An explosion of firedamp, which occurred in the coal mines at Lourches, in the Department of Nord, resulted in the death of seven miners. Many others were se-

THE HAYTIAN INSURRECTION. Paris, April 14 .- At the Haytian Legation here it is denied that Miragoane has been captured, but it

is admitted that the town is surrounded by the surgents, who, it is believed, will uitimately CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA. PANAMA, April 5 .- No further fighting has

taken place among the canal laborers, but much distrust and suspicion have been evoked on both sides and afresh onflict seems probable. In Matachin, and that neighborhood particularly, the feeling of insecurity is pecially accentuated. The works between Malachin and Gorgona, under the immediate supervision of Mossrs. Sharp & Cole, are practically deserted. Every one here anticipates that further bloodshed will take place, but the Government makes no effort to organize a police force. The English Government, it is stated, shows no inclination to act energetically in behalf of the Jamaicans, who were but acred at Matachin the other day. Not one native has been arrested for complicity in the riots and murders, but some natives of Jamaica, Martinique and Barbodees are in custody in Chiriqui. The total number of deaths remains unknown, but twenty-two wounded persons were received in the hospital here, some of whom have died.

The seven men win have been so long imprisoned on and Gorgona, under the immediate supervision of

and if he be indemnified in the sam of sections of the lass suffered.

Rumer has it that Garcia Calderon, the imprisoned provisional President, has succeeded in some plan he has had in hand, and to carry out which he was put into the colebrated Magdalena Presidency, and that now he will resign and leave Mostero and the others to light it out smong themselves while he retires with a fortune to Processer.

nard Gallagher, who was arrested here on a charge of being connected with the dynamite plot, has turned approver.

Limerick, April 14.—Six more men have been taken into custody here on a charge of conspiracy to murder. The arrests were made in consequence of disclosures by a man who has turned informer.

Europe.

On March 11 Iquique, for the third time in six years, was visited by a disastrons fire. Ten blocks of buildings were destroyed, and four others are nearly in ruins. Fortunately the fire did not reach the business portion of the city, stopping at the market-place. The closess are did not reach the business pertian of the city stopping at the market-place. The closess are displayed in their farmings and clothing also being lost. The Chilan authorities were indefining business were inadequate.

Loydon, April 14.-Mr. Keene's Furnati is not mentioned in the list of horses which will probably start in the race for the City and Suburban Handicap at Epson next Wednesday. The reason for the non-sp-pentance of his name in the list is thus he is arrived. The helting against Mr. Lerillara's frequents new 10 to L. Loxbox, April 1*.—Advices from Bonny, Africa, dated March 15, state that the American Consul at Loanda has gone up the Congo Riverto ascertam in what respect the ction of the Portuguese authorities affects American in

PARIS. April 14.-It is officially aunounced that the statement that the five per cent rentes would shorely b converted into 4% per cents was made without author

VIENNA, April 14.-Count Hoyes, who has been head of a department in the Foreign Office, has been appointed authorsisely at Paris. COPENHAGEN, April 14.-The Pollething has adopted,

a vote of 72 to 20, an address to the King in which is an of confidence in the Ministry is expressed. St. Peransnero, April 14.—Tee Emperor has expressed his warmest thanks to the Governor of Yakontsk for the assistance he rendered to those members of the crews of the Jeannette and Hodgers who passed through Siberia.

EUSINESS FIRMS IN TROUBLE.

CHICAGO, April 14 .- At a meeting of the stockholders of the Union from and Steel Company this afternoon it was unanimously decided to increase the took from \$1,600,000 to \$3,000,000, the Increase creditors. President Stone said he could give no idea as to when the works would be started, but it would prob-ably be at such time as the demands of all creditors were satisfied, and this was being arranged as rapidly as

NEW-OBLEANS, April 14.-The failure of the firm of Differentiam & Waerpel, general cotton and product brokers, was announced to day. No statement has been

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION CASES.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 14.-In the United States Circuit Court te-day, Judge Billings presiding, District-Attorney Leonard moved the Court to assign the pending election cases for trial, Judge Billings replied that these cases had drawn against his time con neglected on that account. He had no objection to assigning the cases, but he stated that he would not try them. The impression prevails here that Justice Wood, of the Supreme Court, will preside if the Department of Justice desires the trials to proceed.

A TEST OF PARLIAMENTARY PRIVILEGE.

Boston, April 14.-Charles E. Endicott has instituted proceedings against Representative Andrew J. Browne, of Boston, for a malicious personal attack on for \$10,000 damages for slander. He is advised that while perfect freedom of speech in debate is allowed any number of either house, such privilege does not extend to words spoken maliciously and not in execution of the official duty of a member.

DEADLOCK IN THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 14.-The deadlock in the Illinois House of Representatives was continued yesterday, the Democrats leaving the hall when the election contest of Bradwell against McNally was brouched.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

STABBING AFFRAY IN MAINE.

NORTH ANSON, Mc., April 14.—Two river-men quarrelled on the street to-day and one of them named Perry stabbed "Mike" O'Leary five times. The wounds will probably prove latal.

AN INSANE MAN DROWNED.

CHICAGO, April 24.—Gottlieb Schlecht, a wealthy German of this city, who had shown signs of insanity, disappeared two months ago. This morning his body was taken from the Chicago River.

From the Chicago River.

A PRISONER'S ESCAPE.

BOSTON, April 14.—James Cunningham, a burglar, while on his way to the State Prison from Dedham, this morning, slipped his shackles at the Providence Railroad Station and escaped from the Sheriff. He has not been recaptured. SLANDER FOLLOWED BY MURIDER.
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 14.—Jesse Campbell yesterday murdered William Sakes and his wife, who live hear Decatur, Ala. Campbell had been accused by the murdered persons of standering Miss Sakes.

WATERBURY, CORD., April 14.—C. A. Ward, a wandering doctor who has been here for some months, is under arrest for bigainy. He has a wife at Candor, Tioga County, N. Y., who is the daughter of the Rev. Dr. W. H. Foarne, a Methodist minister of Syracuse, Ward two weeks are married Miss Bassett, of Danbury, Dr. Pearne came here to-day and had Ward arrested.

came here to-day and had Ward arrested.

A NEGRO LYNCHED IN NGRTH CAROLINA.

WINDSOR, N. C., April 14.—An unknown negro
last week made an assank upon the daughter of James Freeman, a respected citizen of Herric County. The negro was
caught and put into the Windsor Jail. On Wednesday after,
noon a party of masked men forced the jail doors, and taxing
the negro out hanged him to a tree.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

THE GREELY RELIEF EXPEDITION. NO ANXIETY FELT BY THE SIGNAL SERVICE AS TO THE SAFETY OF THE PARTY AT LADY FRANKLIN

BAY .- PLANS OF THE RELIEF EXPEDITION.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—General Hazen says it is not true that great anxiety is felt by the Signal Service with regard to the safety of Lieutenant Greely's meteorological party at Lady Franklin Bay. There is little coast of Grinnell Land as that which occurred in the Lena Delta. De Long was in a region of whose geography he was entirely ignorant, while Greely will be on a coast with which he is well acquainted, and one whose outlines have been carefully charted. De Long had no provisions to start with, while Greely will start with full dedges and can resupply himself at four different places in a distance of 220 or 230 nautical miles. De Long had no assistance or co-operation until it was too late to be of any avail, while Greely will be met by a relief party acting under written orders previously drawn up by himself in view of this very emergency. Even if the relief expedition does not succeed in reaching Lieutenant Greely's station this summer, he can retreat next winter to the headquarters Licutement Garlington will establish at Life-boat Cove, and live there in safety and comparative comfort until a steamer shall be sent for both parties next year.

Fort Conger, the meteorological station established by Lieutenant Greely in the summer of 1881, is situated on the eastern coast of Grinnell Land, just north of Lady Franklin Bay, in about latitude 815 40'. It is further north than the winter quarters of any other Arctic expedition. The coast of Grinnell Land south of the station is extremely wild, rugged and desolate, and for The nearest permanent settlement of natives, so far rs known, is the one on the other side of Smith's Sound, 250 miles or more from the station. Licutenant Greely's party, therefore, must depend for its safety, first, upon its own exertions, and, second, upon the co-operation of the relief expedition from this country. The party is supplied with provisions enough to last until the summer of 1884, but it is Lieutenant Greely's intention to retreat southward down the coast of Grinnell Land next winter, us indeed he must do if the second relief expedition

FACTS ABOUT THE EXPEDITION.

This relief expedition will consist of fourteen men, ir selected from the Newfoundland scaling fleet, and will be under the command of Lieutenant Garlington, of the 7th Cavalry. It will be abundantly supplied with provisions, sledges, for clothing, and necessary equipments of all kinds for a winter campaign, and will sail from St. Johns, N. F., in a stanch scaling steamer about July 1. Johns, N. F., in a stanch scaling steamer about July I. If this steamer makes a fair average passage it will reach the mouth of Smith's Sound before August I, and will then be only about 200 nautical miles from Lieutenant Greely's station. It is more than probable that Smith's Sound will be so blocked up with ice that it will be imponetrable throughout the short navigable season. In this event, the rehef party will be landed, with a readymade house and all the stores, at lafe-beat Cave, on the astern side of the Sound, opposite Cape Sabine, where it will so into winter quariers. The steamer will then return to America, leaving Smith's Sound between September 1 and 15, in time to escape most of the danger of being imprisoned in the lee for the winter. As early in the full as practicable, Lieutenant Garington will open communications with the natives and organize a dog-sledge party, with native drivers, to cross Smith's Sound to Cape Sabine or cape Hawks, and then proceed north ward up the coast of Grinneil Land to Lieutenant Greely's station. In the meantime Lieutenant Greely will have started on his retreat down the same coast, so that at some point isotween hady Frankin Bay and Cape Saloine the two parties are lakely to most. Along the line of Lieutenant Greely's retreat there are four canes of provisions, amounting in the agarcgate to about 1,200 rations, or emount to supply his party with food for forty or fifty days. The Brat of these provision depots is at

Dr. Betaelle, who was chief of the scientific staff of the approximate that Santia's Sound will be found by the relief expedition to be full of ice. It was full of ice last year, and when it is once therougally blocked up it takes several years to clear it out. Traveling over the esset for any considerable distance, he said, is impossible. If there is an ice-foot it might be possibly to travel over it with sledges, provided it is not covered by piled-up lee. It is not probable, however, that an ice-foot or smooth shore ice, will be found extending from tape Sainus to Lady Prankin lay, or even the greater part of the distance. Lendenast Rawson made only twelve miles in ten days in October, 1873, in attempting to reach the lay over the loc-foot. Dr. Bessells if mks the best plan for the relief expedition, if landed at or near Cape sablue, will be to make efforts to advance along the coast in the fall with dor sledges, and establish advance depots of supplies for the returning party. "I would, however," he said, take does only if there were a reasonable prospect of inding a considerable extent of smooth ite. Such lee may frequently be found where the water has frozen during the confinances of calm, weather or where there are old flees."

If not encumbered with sick or disabled men, he thinks Lieutenant Greely could proposably reach Cape. Sabine on to-day that Smith's Sound will be found by the rel

It not encountered with sick of disabled men, he falls betternant Greely could probably reach Cape Sann arkmut the co-operation of the relief party. "Gree-inquestionably has a fair chance of escape," he say from his present position, even if the relief steam alls to reach the station. There is no reason at presefails to reach the station. There is no reason at present for especial anxiety, since he is provise, ned for another year, and the resources of the land and sea, although not very great, would enable the party to supplement their veriginal stock of food. In my opinion, there is no point in the whole extent of Smith's Sound from which a party of able-bodied men, with an experienced leader, might not reach the Danish settlements in Northern Greenland. It might be necessary to divide a large party late separate detachments, in order to facilitate its movements, but with proper management all should get through in safety.

STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION.

Washington, April 14 .- In the month of March there arrived in the customs districts of Baltiiore, Boston, Detroit, Huron, Minnesota, New Orlean New-York, Passama proddy, Philadelphia and San Francisco 44,483 passengers, of whom 38,730 were musigrants. Of this total number of immigrants there scotland, 965; Austria, 818; Belgium, 294; Bohemia, 395; Denmark, 840; France, 383; Germany, 14,759; Hungary, L328; Ridy, 3,365; Netherlands, 584; Norway, 667; Russin, 338; Poland, 85; Sweden, 988; Switzerland, 1,692; Dominion of Canada, 5,661; and from all other countries, 192. In March, 1882, 65,234 immigrants arrived, in the nine months ended March 31, 1883, there arrived in the ports named 339,214 immigrants, as against 440,327 for the corresponding period of the previous year. crived from England and Wales 3,286; Ireland, 2,518.

ON THE POST OFFICE BLACK LIST.

Washington, April 14.-Postmaster-General Gresham to-day piaced upon the list of frauds the name of D. E. Chamberlain, of Athor, Mass. Chamberlain s been engaged in an extensive advertising business with a view of defrauding the public. He has been operating under the following names, all of which have been blacklisted: D. E. Chamberlain & Co., Box 616, Athol; Athol Publishing Company, Athol Noveliv Company, Earl Gray & Co., Box 1,410, Boston; H. Earl, Box 1,410, Hoston; H. Gray, Box 1,410, Boston; Bay Slate Publishing Company, Boston; D. E. Chamberlain & Co., Somerville; Novelty Company, Somerville; New-England Publishing Company, Box 1, Somerville; New-England Publishing Company, Box 1, Somerville.

A CLAIMS COMMISSION'S WORK DONE. WASHINGTON, April 14.-The United States

and Spanish Claims Commission has concluded its work and the Commissioners have submitted their report to their respective governments. The Commission was orgauized for the settlement of certain claims of citizens of the United States in Cuba against Spain. One hundred missed. The whole amount claimed, exclusive of interest, was \$30,318,581. Of this only \$1,293,451 was allowed-\$38,7%6 by the Commission and \$1,294,665 by the umpire. which thirty-five were allowed and ninety-five were dis-

THE ARMY AND NAVY. WASHINGTON, April 14.-The special order,

October 21, 1882, directing Captain James C. Post, Corps of Engineers, to take station at Alexandria, La., nd relieve Captain Alexander M. Miller, Corps of Engineers, of certain works under his charge, has cen revoked. Captain Post will be relieved at once from duty under the orders of Colonel Quincy A. Gillmore, Corps of Engineers, and will proceed to Cincinnati, take station at that place, and relieve Lieutenant-Coionei William E. Merrill, Corps of Engineers, of the temporary charge of the works lately under the direction of Major James W. Cuyler, Corps of Engineers. First Lieutenant Theodore A. Bingham, Corps of Engineers, will be relieved of his present duties not later than August I, 1883, and will then proceed to report in person to the Commanding General, Department of Artsona, for duty as engineer officer of that Department, to relieve First Lieutenant Gustav J. Fiebeger, Corps of Engineers. The extension of leave of absence granted Captain Arthur MacArthur, ir. 13th Infantry, April 9, nas been further extended ten days. Leave of absence for four months on surgeon's certificate of disability has more, Corps of Engineers, and will proceed to Cincinnati,

been granted Major William D. Wolverton, surgeon, U. S. Army. Naval Cadet William N. Redfield has resigned from the Navy.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 14, 1883. NEW BANKS AUTHORIZED .- The Controller of the Currency has authorized the following banks to beein business: Citizens' National Bank of Whitewater, Wis., capital, \$50,000; First National Bank of Paxton, ill., capital, \$50,000, and the First National Bank of Georgetown, Ky., capital, \$50,000.

A WHISKEY CASE COMPROMISED. - Secretary Folger to-day accepted the offer of compromise in the whiskey case of Bayaud & Perrenoud, of New York. The amount offered as a compromise was \$20,000. The Secretary's action was based upon the recommendation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which was concurred in by he Attorney-General.

THE HILL CHARGES TO BE INVESTIGATED .- Secretary Folger has appointed a committee, consisting of J. C. New, Assistant Secretary; Joseph H. Robinson, Assistant Solicitor of the Treasury, and W. F. MacLennon. Chief of the Warrant Division, to investigate the charges of official misconduct recently filed against James G. Hill, Supervising Architect of the Treasury. REDEMPTION OF CALLED BONDS.-Up to the close of

business to-day United States called bonds had been redeemed at the Treasury Department as follows: Under the 114th call, \$14,903,300; under the 115th call, \$15,814,800; under the 116th call, \$3,168,050; under the 117th call, \$23,862,050; under the 118th call, \$14,948,350; under the 119th call, \$14,115,300, and under the 120th call, \$4,227,350.

of the United States Treasurer shows gold, silver and United States notes in the Treasury to-day as follows: Gold coin and bullion, \$185,818,770; silver dollars and bullion, \$108,090,967; fractional silver coin, \$27,962,981; United States notes, \$44,234,435; total, \$366,107,153. Ceruideates outstanding: Gold, \$46,682,610; silver, \$71,100,191; currency, \$9,150,000.

ARRIVAL OF MR. PARTRIDGE FROM PERU.

The Hon. J. R. Partridge, United States Minister to Peru, arrived in this city yesterday on his way to Washington. When inquiries were made of him in regard to the reasons for his return home, he said that making a personal explanation to the Government in regard to his course of action in Peru during the recent troubles. He did not consider it advisable to discuss the subject, until after he had reported at Washington. He denied, however, that he had joined in a note of agreement with certain foreign Powers to secure a cessation of the Chili-Peruvian war, as had been reported in the newspapers. He had merely sent to Washington a report of the actual condition of affairs, and only a part of the dispatches had been published, which gave rise to erroneous comments on his course. He received official notice from the State Department that his course was disapproved, so he applied for a leave of absence to make a personal explanation. There had been no "note of agreement," and consequently the German Minister had not refused to sign it, nor had the Syanish Minister declined to act. Commenting on Mr. Partridge's action in regard to the struggle in Peru Inte Panama Star and Hevald says:

"As the public are aware, Mr. Partridge has been recalled by his Government on account of his having endeavored, by concerted action with other powers, to end the disgraceful and prolonged struggle in Peru. The State Department may consider that Mr. Partridge acted incorrectly, but we feel convinced there is not a resident in any of the Spanish-American republies, whether native or foreign, of any nationality, who will not conflaily indorse the course which Mr. Partridge pursued. He saw that the interests of all were suffering alike, inclinding those of the country he represented, and therefore acted. If red-tapeian determines to condemn him, Mr. Partridge will have the satisfaction of returning to private life with the knowledge of having adopted a policy calculated to besedt in any and to in-He denied, however, that he had joined in a note of

SENATOR EDMUNDS IN ST. LOUIS.

Sr. Louis, April 14.-Senator Edmunds visted the Merchants' Exchange to-day and made a brief speech. He expressed great pleasure in reviewing the perations of commerce and the various business interests working together to a common end. Referring briefly to transportation, he said :

briefly to transportation, he said:

We feel as deep an interest in the navigation of your great river as you do, and we feel as deeply as you the need of exertion by some power, whether by Legislature or Congress, to regulate transportation corporations. But there must be justice and fair dealing in such regulation. We must do justice to those who have placed their money and brains in enterprises which have given us an easy means of communication, as well as to ourselves. As long as these means of communication are kept up, so long will the unity and presperity of our great nation keep up.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL QUESTION ..

CHICAGO, April 14.-Robert J. Creighton, through this city to-day on his way to Washington, He stated that the Australian mail contract with the Pacific Mail Company expires next November, and that it was extremely doubtful if it would be renewed unless this Government should make reasonable concessions. The British colonies pay the Pacific Mail Company \$375,000 rearry subsidy to carry the mail from San Francisco to Auckland and Sydney, and steamers stop at Houolulu Auckland and Sydney, and steamers stop at Hoseana with the American mail and call for it on each return voyage, for which service no charge is made. The American mail to the colonies is also carried free, the United States retaining the postage. It is intimated that unless this country can extend more liberal terms and free rail transportation in exchange for ocean service, and also furnish quicker transit across the continent, the present system will be abandoned and the mails will be carried on the Secretary.

WORK OF THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Youngstown, Ohio, April 14,-Judge Thoman, of the Civil Service Commission, was serent here to-night. Two thousand citizens listened to his speech in response. In speaking of the Commission h the Cabinet will be furnished with copies of the rules and be prepared to express an opinion on their merits upon the return of the President from Florida. The President has not yet seen the rules adopted by the Commission, he having refused to take them south with him.

A YOUNG BOSTON MERCHANT MISSING.

Boston, April 14.-Frederick P. Batchelder, a young member of the firm of Batchelder & sons, of Malden, Mass., is missing. He went to Montreal last week on business, buying a return ticker, with a sleeping berth, for Tues lay night. Telegrams received from Montreal state that he left there Tuesday for Malden. The sleeping-car conductor did not see him. His baggage arrived at Malden on Wednesday. He had considerable money, and it is feared he has been foully dealt with. His father went in search of him to-night.

A BLOCKING SNOWSTORM IN DAKOTA. Deadwood, Dak., April 14.-A heavy snow storm has prevailed throughout this region for the past six hours. The Black Hills and Pierra Railroad from

TELEGRAPH NOTES.

A DECISION FOR A TELEPHON E COMPANY.
BOSTON, April 14.—Judge Holmes, of the Sureme Judicial Court, rendered a decision to-day in the equity
and of Edward E. Pratt against the American Bell Telephone
company for the defendant.

Company for the detention.

PLAISTED TRAINING FOR A RACE.

LYNCHBURG, Va., April 14.—Plaisted, the Boston
ausuman, has gone into training on the James kiver course
or the regatta which wil take place at Pulman, iti, on Jame

THE YACHT INTREPID AT SAVANNAH.
SAVANNAH, Ga., April 14.—The yacht intrepid, from Jacksonville, Fla., for New-York, arrived here to-day.
A NEW TRIAL GEANTED.
PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—Dr. George Buchanan, who was convicted of having caused the death of Elizabeth Holsten by maipractice, was to-day granted a new trial, a question having been raised as to whether or not be actually committed the crime.

BESCUER AT SEA.

Committed the Cernie.

RESCUED AT SEA.

PHILADELPHIA. April 14.—The steamship Indiana, from Liverpeol, which arrived here to-day, brought Captain Dixon and new of the Drig Mary, who were reduced by the Indiana off St. John. on Sunday Jast. The bring was loaded with ish, and was bound from New-York to Pernambuco.

with ash, and was bound from New-York to Pernanduco.

LAUNCH OF AN IRON SHIP.

CHESTER, Penn., April 14.—The Iron sailing ship
Tillie E. Starbuck built for w. W. Starbuck, of the Pacine coast, was successfully launched this afternoon at
Roach's shipyard.

GROUNDED STEAMERS AGAIN AFLOAT.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 14.—The steamer Venezuelan,
which was ashore outside the Passes, has been feated. The
steamer City of Lincoln, which has been ashore in the Sauth
Pass since March 17, has been floated. Divers will examine

Pass since March 17, has been floated, Divers will cramine both vessels.

DISSATISFACTION WITH GOVERNMENT WORK. MANASQUAN, N. J., April 14.—The work of the Government contractors at the mouth of Manasquan Intel is causing great dissatisfication here, and a petition requesting the beerciary of such as called improvement is not calculated to convert the fallet into a harbor of to benefit navigation.

A BLOW AT PIGEON SHOOTING IN ORIO.

CINCINSTATI, April 14.—The society for the Preventior of Crucity to Adimais gained an important case in the Police Gourt to-day. The society had onsed the arrest of several parsons for shooting two pigeons at a fournament. A test case was made and a desurrer was field. Judge Higley decided that the allegations made in the information were sufficient, if sustained by evidence, to constitute a orime under the laws of Orig.

TOPICS IN THREE CITIES

BOSTON.

THE GOVERNOR'S VETOES-THE TEWKS-BURY INVESTIGATION-PRESIDENT DIAT -THEATRICAL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Boston, April 14.—The Governor and the Legisla-ture have got into close quarters in their fight the pass

week. The legislative committee's answers to the vetoes deal heavy blows at the Governor's law and figures, and the Democratic minority in the Senate proves to be united enough in his support to prevent the two-thirds vote necessary to pass the vetoed bills, the Governor's objections notwithstanding. On Tuesday came the Finance Committee's report on the veto of the appropriations for charitable institutions. The committee show that the Governor's principle of counting up the number of employes to determine the extravagance of an institution's administration is fallacious, and that he stretches the numbers besides. Moreover, the receipts from the institutions in question were over \$8,000 greater than the outlay, while the salaries of physicians, nurses, overseers and attendants were lower than are paid in similar institutions in other States and in the city of Boston's hospitals.

On the next day appeared majority and minority reports from the Judiciary Committee on the first veto of the Governor. The question between them was whether the Legislature had the right to know what the public knows, that the Governor was out of the State when the veto was sent in and was hence invalidated. The majority held that only by impeachment could that fact be brought out; the minority proposes an inquiry that will enable the courts to pass on the validity of the Governor's veto under the circumstances.

This legal sparring, however, and the heavy fire of speeches on the Somerville Land and Wharf Improvement act which failed to pass over the veta, have had far less interest for the public than the investigation of the Tewksbury Almshouse abuses. That drags its noisome length on through columns of revolting and painful details, and the Governor threatens to work this rich placer of scandal foe weeks to come. When all is said and done the woes of the Tewksbury paupers, living dead and insane, will doubtless be found to be no worse than the common lot of all inmates of pauper refuges and graveyards the country over and the world. over. Certain it is that the State Board of Charities initiated and effected reforms in these matters of ten and twelve years ago which are now being raked over as if Governor Butler had been the ene to unearth them.

William A. Simmons, Butler's famous Collector of the Port of Boston of other days, turns up as the Butler's Mayor of Boston's nominee for Water Comnissioner. Simmons has not prospered in the mining business and is ready for public life again, but the Irish Democratic managers in municipal politice are not prepared for so much Butlerism in the best places and there is much kicking against him in the City Council which the combined persuasions of the State House and the Custom House have not

ous comment on Butler has been caused by his excellent nominations for Railroad Commissioner Joseph H. Chadwick) and for Insurance Commissioner (ex-Congressman Tarbox), both of which are accepted by public opinion with commendation. Another veto, too, on a small bill relating to notaries public, has been unanimously indorsed by the Legislature, proving that it is not merely factions opposition that he encounters.

President Diaz and his party have been becomingly entertained by the city authorities and by the promoters of the Mexican Central Railroad and other Mexican investments in this city, in which much Boston capital has been planted during the past two or three years. It is understood that this capital bears the larger part of the expense of the public as well as the private courtesies extended.

Salvini and Clara Morris in " The Outlaw" have been drawing distinguished and brilliant rather than large audiences at the double prices. Miss Morris makes a new play of "The Outlaw," but her gagging" of Shakespeare in " Othello " was dread-The Actors' Fund benefit at the Boston Theatre produced \$2,100. At the Bijon Theatre 'lclanthe" is to be succeeded next week by a new operetta by Mr. Ben Woolf, author of "The Mighty Dollar." It is entitled " Pounce & Co.," and will portray the tender benevolence of a great dry-goods firm for its employes, setting forth the same sort of delicate regard for the counter-jumper and " saleslady" as is shown for the British tar in " H. M. S. Pinafore."

CHICAGO.

DEMOCRATS ON THE TARIFF-MEMORIES OF A FAMOUS CASE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] CHICAGO, April 14.-The banquet of the Iroquois Ciub at the Palmer House last evening, in celebration of Jefferson's birthday, was a success in all particulars, save that all the notable persons invited were not present. There were in attendance, howeyer, Bayard, of Delaware; Sparks, Singleton, Springer and Trumbull, of Illinois; Breckenridge, of Kentucky; Vilas, of Wisconsin; Merton, of Nebraska; Parmenter and Hurlbert, of New-Yorks Broadhead, of Missouri, and others, and the places of the absent statesmen were filled by enthusiastic regrets. Several speeches were made in which very little was said of Civil Service Reform. Free Trade sentiments, however, were eagerly applauded and Cox and Carhsle were prime favorites as against Randall. In private interviews Bayard and Hancock were the favorites if the Presidential nomination is to go to the East. If it comes West there is little question that McDonald will be the man.

Springer's tariff talk re-echoes the prevailing sentiment. He said: "It is the height of absurdity to call the lately enacted Tariff law a revision even of the tariff. The most casual examination will show that it is merely a re-enactment of the old law, and the changes made are as often to increase rates as to decrease them. It is incredible that the Democratic party, after being again placed in power in the House of Representatives, should ignore a question of such vital interest to all the people of the country. It will be its first and highest duty to revise the tariff in the interest of all the people. The Senate may reject our measure, but for that we will not be responsible. We shall go before the people in 1884 with this as a leading issue in our platform, and we are certain to triumph upon it, as it is certain that we have the right of the question. I want to see one Presidential election fought out, fairly and squarely, on an economic subject."

Colonel Vilas stated this point still more absolutely, and the following sentences were applanded to the echo: "The tariff is a form of slavery not less hateful because the whip is not exposed. No free people can or will bear it. There is but one course : the plan of protective robbery must be utterly eradicated from every law for taxation, with unflinehing steadfastness, but moderately, without destructive haste or violence. The firm demand of freedom must be persistently pressed, until every dollar levied in the name of government goes to the Treasury, and the vast millions now extorted for a class are left in the pockets of the people who earn the money."

Carter Harrison, as the new Illinois Sachem, was in attendance. His Gubernatorial boom is increas-ing. His saloons are an important element in his campaign, and the State Board of Saloon-Keepers are strongly in his favor. It is reported that Logar